THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

August 5, 2008

Mr. Dave Todd
State of California
Department of Water Resources
Office of Water Use Efficiency and Transfer
PO Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236-0001

Dear Mr. Todd:

The City of San Diego submitted its 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) to the State of California, Department of Water Resources (DWR) after it was approved by the San Diego City Council on September 19, 2006. In January 2008, Water Resources Manager Luis Generoso received e-mail correspondence from David Inouye, Chief of the Water Conservation and Land and Water Use Section of the Department of Water Resources Southern District that indicated the DWR felt certain portions of the City's UWMP were incomplete.

The thirteen items the DWR states are incomplete are detailed as follows:

1) 2005 Supply Data was omitted from Table 2-2 on page 2-3 of the UWMP.

Status: Table was updated see Table 2-2, enclosed.

2) Supply Reliability data on page 2-5 of the UWMP incomplete.

Status: Table was updated see Table 2-3, enclosed.

3) Need number of accounts by sector for 2010 to 2030 in Table 2-5 on page 2-7 of the UWMP.

Status: Table was updated see Table 2-5, enclosed.

4) DWR questions if the City sells water to Del Mar or just transports it for SDCWA. If so it does not have to be counted (page 2-9).

Status: Del Mar pays only for treatment, and buys raw water from CWA. This has been clarified with Sergio Fierro of the DWR.

Customer Support Division • Water Department
☑ Division Administration • 600 B Street, Suite 1150, MS 911A • San Diego, CA 92101-4588
☐ Customer Services Office • 600 B Street, Suite 1100, MS 911 • San Diego, CA 92101-4588
☐ Field Services & Investigations • 600 B Street, Suite 1200, MS 912 • San Diego, CA 92101-4588
☐ Water Resources • 600 B Street, Suite 1200, MS 912 • San Diego, CA 92101-4588
☐ Meter Services • 2797 Caminito Chollas, MS 43 • San Diego, CA 92105-5097

5 & 6) Need to address wholesale supplies for single year, dry year and multiple dry years.

Status: Tables updated see Table 2-3, enclosed.

7) Need to address Three-Year Estimated Minimum Water Supply - AF Year.

Status: Tables updated see Tables 2-2 and 7-1, enclosed.

8) Need to discuss water quality impacts on supply reliability.

Status: Revised see Section 6 - Water Quality, enclosed.

9) Again need 2005 supply. Need to check on Del Mar sales 2010 to 2030.

Status: See Table 2-2, enclosed.

10) Water Department needs to provide Water Service Reliability Section to Cities and Counties within its Service Area.

Status: See letters to Cities and Counties, enclosed.

11) Need signed copy of adoption resolution.

Status: Resolution enclosed.

12) Water Department needs to provide 2005 UWMP to local governments that it serves.

Status: See letters to Cities and Counties, enclosed.

13) Plan must be available for public review.

Status: See copy of public noticing/review information, enclosed.

Sergio Fierro also requested that his worksheets (Tables 20, 21 & 24) be updated. These documents are also enclosed. Sergio has indicated via e-mail correspondence that this addendum satisfies DWR requirements. Should you have any questions, please contact Luis Generoso, Water Resources Manager at (619) 533-5258.

Mike Bresnahan
Deputy Water Department Director, Customer Support Division

cc: Luis Generoso, Water Resources Manager

Enclosures

2005 Urban Water Management Plan

Supply table clarifications

Requires inclusion of Actual 2005 data in Tables 2-2, 2-3, 7-1.

Requires inclusion of projected number of accounts in Table 2-5.

No changes were made to future projections.

Summary of Water Sources

The table below summarizes the current and planned water sources the City is relying on to meet future demands.

TABLE 2-2
CURRENT AND PLANNED WATER SUPPLY SOURCES
(AF YEAR)

Water Supply Sources	2005*	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
San Diego County Water Authority (Purchased)	**196,737**	197,320	201,109	207,584	217,449	226,821
Local Surface Water	**26,425**	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
Recycled Water	**4,294**	8,525	12,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Total	**227,456**	234,845	242,309	251,784	261,649	271,021

*** 2005 is based on actual value. Other data is based on San Diego County Water Authority, 2005 Updated UWMP (April 2007).**

Vulnerability of Water Supply

As stated above, the City presently relies upon imported water to supply a majority of its annual water supply (higher during times of drought). Each of the water supply sources that the City depends on to meet water demands; imported water, local surface water, and recycled water; are vulnerable to legal, environmental, water quality or climatic uncertainties (inconsistency of supply).

In order to offset vulnerability namely climatic the City continues aggressive water recycling and conservation programs to create additional dependable water supply sources, and to forestall potential future water shortages. Furthermore the City relies upon the Water Authority and MWD to develop additional sources of water and storage for increased reliability.

The following two tables show the City's local supplies for single and multiple dry year supply reliability and the basis for water year data. As defined by the Guide Book, the single dry year is generally considered to be the lowest annual runoff for a watershed since the water-year beginning in 1903. The multiple dry year period is considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple year period (three years of more) for a watershed since 1903. For this analysis available data from 1948 to 2005 was used.

Table 2-3
Supply Reliability – AFY

			Multiple Dry Water Years				
Average / Normal Water Year	**Normal Year (1978)**	**Single Dry Year (1963)**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**
Local Surface Water	**22,585**	5,900	7,500	8,100	5,900	4,500	4,900
% of normal *	**78**	20	26	28	20	15	17
Recycled Water ** (Starting 2005)	**4,120**	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120	4,120
Recycled Water ** (Starting 2010)	**8,525**	8,525	8,525	8,525	8,525	8,525	8,525
Recycled Water ** (Starting 2015)	**12,200**	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200
Recycled Water ** (Starting 2020)	**15,200**	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Imported Water	**138,664**	**88,154**	**81,718**	**78,061**	**88,154**	**92,451**	**95,032**

* Assumes a normal year of 29,000 AF

** No impacts to supply are expected

TABLE 2-5
PAST, CURRENT, AND PROJECTED WATER DELIVERIES
(AF YEAR)

Sector	Fiscal 2000 (Actual)		Fiscal 2005 (Actual)		2010		2015	
	Metered		Metered		Metered		Metered	
Water Use by Sector	# of accounts	Deliveries (AFY)	# of accounts	Deliveries (AFY)	# of accounts	Deliveries (AFY)	# of accounts	Deliveries (AFY)
Single Family	208,377	77,801	217,893	76,529	223,671	77,398	233,175	78,899
Multi Family	27,832	41,729	28,102	40,271	28,857	41,781	30,083	42,591
Commercial	15,381	38,694	15,300	35,277	15,705	37,118	16,373	37,838
Industrial	356	4,350	247	3,617	253	3,714	264	3,786
Institutional 1*	1,392	14,487	1,845	10,905	1,893	11,648	1,974	11,874
Institutional 2**	1,715	13,528	1,822	11,596	1,870	13,070	1,949	13,324
Landscape	4,550	21,334	5,254	20,882	5,393	21,618	5,622	22,037
Other (Outside City)	57	1,124	57	1,383	58	1,088	60	1,109
TOTAL	**259,666**	**213,047**	**270,526**	**200,460**	**277,700**	**207,436**	**289,500**	**211,458**

* Military, University, and School
** City, Public, and Government

Sector	2020		2025		2030	
	Metered		Metered		Metered	
Water Use by Sector	# of accounts	Deliveries (AFY)	# of accounts	Deliveries (AFY)	# of accounts	Deliveries (AFY)
Single Family	239,166	80,923	246,732	84,400	255,829	87,702
Multi Family	31,167	43,684	32,153	45,561	33,340	47,343
Commercial	16,637	38,808	17,164	40,476	17,796	42,059
Industrial	270	3,883	279	4,050	289	4,208
Institutional 1*	2,026	12,179	2,090	12,702	2,167	13,199
Institutional 2**	2,002	13,666	2,066	14,253	2,141	14,810
Landscape	5,770	22,603	5,952	23,574	6,171	24,496
Other	62	1,137	64	1,186	67	1,233
TOTAL	**297,100**	**216,882**	**306,500**	**226,201**	**317,800**	**235,050**

* Military, University, and School
** City, Public, and Government

7.1 PROJECTED NORMAL YEAR WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The table below shows supply and demand totals for the normal year assessment in five year increments for a twenty-five year period. In addition the table shows the percentage increase as compared to 2005 demands.

TABLE 7-1
PROJECTED SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON
(AF YEAR)

	2005	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
Local Surface Water	**26,425**	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
Recycled Water	**4,294**	8,525	12,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Imported Water (Water Authority)	**196,737**	195,316	199,115	205,585	215,448	224,820
Supply totals (from table 2-2)	**227,456**	232,841	240,315	249,785	259,648	269,020
Demand totals (from table 2-9)	**227,456**	232,841	240,315	249,785	259,648	269,020
% of year 2005	**100 %**	102%	106%	110%	114%	118%

2005 Urban Water Management Plan

Amendment to Water Quality Section

Adds paragraph #2 to Section 6.0.

SECTION 6 – WATER QUALITY

The Act requires that the 2005 Plan include information, to the extent practicable, on the quality of existing supply sources and the manner in which water quality affects water supply reliability. This section summarizes water quality issues associated with supplies serving the City of San Diego. Data on CRA and SWP supplies came in part from Metropolitan's draft 2005 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP).

The City of San Diego has identified water quality issues associated with both imported and well water supplies. The City does not anticipate any of the water quality issues will impact the availability of water.

6.1 COLORADO RIVER

High salinity levels and perchlorate contamination represent two areas of concern regarding the quality of Colorado River supplies.

Salinity

The salts in the Colorado River System are indigenous and pervasive, mostly resulting from saline sediments in the basin that were deposited in prehistoric marine environments. They are easily eroded, dissolved, and transported into the river system. Agricultural development and water diversions over the past 50 years increase the already high naturally occurring levels of total dissolved solids (TDS).

Water imported via the Colorado River has a TDS averaging around 650 milligrams per liter (mg/l) during normal water years. During the high water flows of 1983-1986, salinity levels in the Colorado River dropped to a historic low of 525 mg/l. However, during the 1987-1990 drought, higher salinity levels returned. During an extreme drought, CRA supplies could exceed 900 mg/l. High levels of TDS in water supplies can damage water delivery systems and home appliances.

To reduce the affects of high TDS levels on water supply reliability, Metropolitan approved a Salinity Management Policy in April 1999. One of the policy goals is to blend Colorado River supplies with lower-salinity water from the SWP to achieve delivered water salinity levels less than 500 mg/l TDS. In addition, to foster interstate cooperation on this issue, the seven basin states formed the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum (Forum). To lower TDS levels in Colorado River supplies, the Forum develops programs designed to prevent a portion of the abundant salt supply from moving into the river system. The Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program targets the interception and control of non-point sources, such as surface runoff, as well as wastewater and saline hot springs.

Perchlorate

Ammonium perchlorate is used as the main component in solid rocket propellant, and it can also be found in some types of munitions and fireworks. Ammonium perchlorate and other perchlorate salts are readily soluble in water, dissociating into the perchlorate ion, which does not readily interact with the soil matrix or degrade in the environment. The primary human health concern related to perchlorate is its effects on the thyroid. Perchlorate has been detected at low levels in Metropolitan's CRA water supply. Because of the growing concerns over perchlorate levels in drinking water, in 2002 Metropolitan adopted a Perchlorate Action Plan. Objectives include expanded monitoring and reporting programs and continued tracking of remediation efforts in the Las Vegas Wash. Metropolitan has been conducting monthly monitoring of Colorado River supplies. The perchlorate originates in the Las Vegas Wash, and the most likely source was a chemical manufacturing site located in Henderson, Nevada. The Nevada Department of Environmental Protection manages a comprehensive groundwater remediation program in the Henderson area. As of December 2004, the amount of perchlorate entering the Colorado River system from Henderson has been reduced from approximately 900 pounds per day (lb/day) to less than 150 lb/day.

6.2 STATE WATER PROJECT

The quality of SWP water as a drinking water source is affected by a number of factors, most notably seawater intrusion and agricultural drainage from peat soil islands in the Delta.

SWP water contains relatively high levels of bromide and total organic carbon, two elements that are of particular concern to drinking water agencies. Bromide and total organic carbon combine with chemicals used in the water treatment process to form disinfection by-products that are strictly regulated under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Wastewater discharges from cities and towns surrounding the Delta also add salts and pathogens to Delta water, and they reduce its suitability for drinking and recycling.

The City of San Diego treats all water to meet stringent state and federal drinking water standards before delivering it to customers. However, source water of poor quality will make it increasingly expensive and difficult to meet such standards. The California Urban Water Agencies (CUWA) retained the assistance of a panel of drinking water quality and treatment experts to evaluate the source water quality necessary to allow agencies treating Delta water to comply with future drinking water regulations under a plausibly conservative regulatory scenario. The expert panel identified target bromide and total organic carbon concentrations of 50 parts per billion (ppb) and 3 parts per million (ppm), respectively. These targets were written into the document adopted by CALFED in 2000.

CALFED will either achieve these targets at Clifton Court Forebay and drinking water intakes in the south and central Delta, or it will achieve an "equivalent level of public health protection using a cost-effective combination of alternative source waters, source control, and treatment technologies." CALFED did not establish a similar target for the salinity of Delta water, a particular concern in Southern California, because of the high salinity levels in Colorado River water, but the 2004 CALFED Drinking Water Quality Program Plan lists two "numeric targets," less than 220 ppm over a 10-year average and less than 440 ppm as a monthly average.

Actions to protect Delta fisheries have exacerbated existing water quality problems by forcing the SWP to shift its diversions from the springtime to the fall, when salinity and bromide levels are higher. Closure of the Delta Cross-Channel gates to protect migrating fish has also degraded SWP water quality by reducing the flow of higher quality Sacramento River water to the SWP pumps at critical times.

Water supplies from the SWP have significantly lower TDS levels than the Colorado River, averaging 250 mg/l in water supplied through the East Branch and 325 mg/l on the West Branch. Because of this lower salinity, Metropolitan blends SWP water with high salinity CRA water to reduce the salinity levels of delivered water. However, both the supply and the TDS levels of SWP water can vary significantly in response to hydrologic conditions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin watersheds.

The TDS levels of SWP water can also vary widely over short periods of time. These variations reflect seasonal and tidal flow patterns, and they pose an additional problem to blending as a management tool to lower the higher TDS from the CRA supply. For example, in the 1977 drought, the salinity of SWP water reaching Metropolitan increased to 430 mg/l, and supplies became limited. During this same event, salinity at the Banks Pumping Plant exceeded 700 mg/l. Under similar circumstances, Metropolitan's 500 mg/l salinity objectives could only be achieved by reducing imported water from the CRA. Thus, it may not be possible to maintain both salinity standards and water supply reliability unless salinity levels of source supplies can be reduced.

The CALFED Bay-Delta Program's EIS/EIR, Technical Appendix, July 2000 Water Quality Program Plan, identified targets that are consistent with TDS objectives in Article 19 of the SWP Water Service Contract: a ten-year average of 220 mg/l and a maximum monthly average of 440 mg/l. These objectives were set in the 1960s when Metropolitan expected to obtain a greater proportion of its total supplies from the SWP. Because of reductions in expected SWP deliveries, Metropolitan's Board believes that this standard is no longer appropriate, so it has adopted a statement of needs from the Bay-Delta. Under the drinking water quality and salinity targets element, the Board states its need "to meet Metropolitan's 500 mg/l salinity-by blending objective in a cost-effective manner while minimizing resource losses and ensuring the viability of recycling and groundwater management programs."

6.3 SURFACE WATER

The City's water quality is influenced by a variety of factors depending on its source. As stated above, water from the Colorado River and from Northern California are vulnerable to a number of contributors to water quality degradation. City of San Diego surface and groundwater are primarily vulnerable to increasing urbanization in the watershed, agriculture, recreational uses, wildlife, and fires.

Source water protection is fundamentally important to all of California. The CDPH requires the City of San Diego and other large utilities to complete a Watershed Sanitary Survey every five years to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination. The survey includes suggestions for how to protect water quality at the source. A similar requirement from the EPA

calls for utilities to complete a Source Water Assessment (SWA). Information collected in SWAs is used to evaluate changes in potential sources of contamination and to help determine if more protection measures are needed. EPA requires utilities to complete a SWA that uses information collected in the sanitary surveys. The SWA is also used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and also helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

The monitoring of key constituents in source waters is critical in helping to identify constituents that should be controlled at the source and to determine the best ways to operate the water system so as to improve the quality of water delivered to the consumer. The effect of urban runoff on receiving water quality is a recently recognized problem. Most of the work up to the present has centered on characterizing urban runoff: measuring concentrations of various constituents, attempting to relate these concentrations to such factors as land use type and rainfall intensity, and studying the effects of these constituents on street surfaces. It appears that considerable quantities of contaminants, heavy metals in particular, may enter the receiving waters through urban runoff. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 stress future "control of treatment of all-point and non-point sources of pollution." Thus, the federal government has concluded that non-point sources, such as urban runoff, are indeed harmful to the aquatic environment and that measures should be taken to control such emissions.

There are four basic approaches to controlling pollution from urban runoff: (1) prevent contaminants from reaching urban land surfaces; (2) improve street cleaning and cleaning of other areas where contaminants may be present; (3) treat runoff prior to discharge to receiving waters; and (4) control land use and development. Which approach or combination of approaches is most effective or economical has not yet been studied extensively. Thus, only the basic characteristics of each approach can be discussed. In addition to these direct approaches, measures to reduce the volume of runoff from urban areas are also available.

The fourth approach is to encourage controls on urbanization in order to reduce the volume of runoff. The usual pattern is that increased urbanization leads to higher runoff coefficients, reflecting the many impervious surfaces associated with development. Roof drains to storm sewers, paved parking lots and streets, installation of storm sewers, filling of natural recharge areas, and increased efficiency in realigned and resurfaced stream channels all are characteristics of urban growth. Development near streams and on steep slopes harms water resources. It is less disruptive to develop the lower portions of a watershed than the headwater areas, both from the standpoint of the length of channel affected and the extent of channel enlargement necessary to convey storm water. Use of porous pavements and less reliance on roof connections to storm drains and more emphasis on local recharge would reduce the peak volume of runoff from storms. An area's mass emissions of urban drainage constituents should be quantified. Urban planning should be more cognizant of land constraints to permit greater natural recharge where possible and feasible, and to discourage intensive development of steep land, particularly in headwater areas.

To address the issues associated with surface water quality, the City of San Diego, the Water Authority, and the County of San Diego have formed a Regional Water Management Group to coordinate development of an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) for the

San Diego region. An important element in the IRWMP is to protect and enhance the region's local surface water quality. As part of this process, projects will be identified and implemented to assist in watershed protection, and thereby, protect the quality of surface water supplies.

In the past, City of San Diego surface water quality has been considered good to excellent. Water quality can vary with imported water inflows and surface water contamination. Source water protection is considered a key element in local water quality. The City of San Diego is working to improve watershed awareness and management. Currently, the most significant water quality issue that affects the public is algae blooms, which can create taste and odor problems.

In San Diego County, CDPH has primacy over the implementation of the SDWA. The SDWA regulates source water protection to ensure public health through the multiple barrier approach, an approach that anticipates that the public will participate in source water protection. Member agencies in the Water Authority's service area that have surface water have a good, long-standing, working relationship with CDPH.

6.4 GROUNDWATER

Two water quality parameters that can affect reliability of groundwater resources are contamination from Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) and high salinity levels.

Salinity

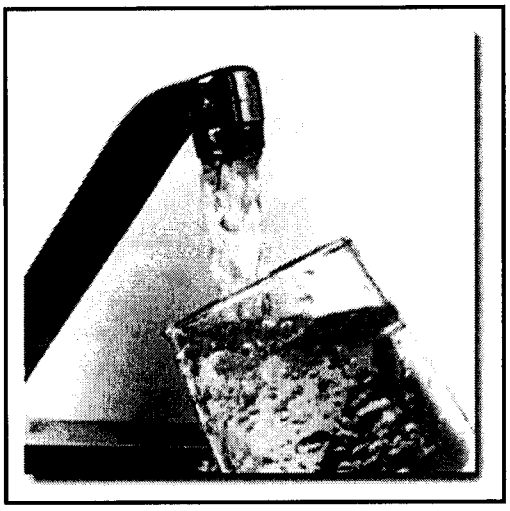
Increased TDS in groundwater basins occurs either when basins near the ocean are over drafted, leading to seawater intrusion, or when agricultural and urban return flows add salts to the basins. Much of the water used for agricultural or urban irrigation infiltrates into the aquifer, so where high TDS irrigation water is used or where the water transports salts from overlying soil, the infiltrating water will increase the salinity of the aquifer. Using this resource requires costly demineralization projects.

To protect the quality of these basins, the Regional Board often places restrictions on the salinity levels of water used for basin recharge or for irrigation of lands overlying the aquifers. Where these restrictions are in place, water reuse and aquifer recharge may be restricted, or expensive mitigation measures may be required.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether

Until recently, MTBE was the primary oxygenate in virtually all the gasoline used in California. In January 2004, the Governor's executive order to remove MTBE from gasoline became effective, and now ethanol is the primary oxygenate. MTBE is very soluble in water and has low affinity for soil particles, thus allowing the chemical to move quickly in the groundwater. MTBE is also resistant to chemical and microbial degradation in water, making treatment more difficult than the treatment of other gasoline components.

MTBE presents a significant problem to groundwater basins. Leaking underground storage tanks and poor fuel-handling practices at local gas stations may provide a large source of MTBE. Improved underground storage tank requirements and monitoring, and the phase-out of MTBE as a fuel additive, will probably decrease the likelihood of MTBE groundwater problems in the future.



2005 Urban Water Management Plan

Public Hearing Notification

Adds proof of public hearing and notification of said hearing.

City of San Diego
Water Department
NOTICE OF CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEARING

DATE OF MEETING:	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2006
TIME OF MEETING:	2:00 P.M.
PLACE OF MEETING:	COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 12TH FLOOR, CITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 202 "C" STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
PROJECT NAME:	**2005 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all interested in the above subject matter that the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (2005 Plan) is being considered for adoption by the San Diego City Council on September 11, 2006 at the hour of 2:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the item can be heard, in City Council Chambers, 12th Floor of the City Administration Building at 202 C Street, San Diego, California. This notice is being published pursuant to Government Code 6066.

The draft 2005 Plan identifies water resources plans to be developed over the next 25 years which will, along with conservation efforts, ensure long-term water supply reliability for the City.

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act, included in the state Water Code, requires urban water suppliers to prepare urban water management plans and update them every five years. The City is required to update and adopt a plan for submittal to the California Department of Water Resources.

The proposed 2005 Plan is available for public inspection and can be found on the City of San Diego's website at: http://www.sandiego.gov/water/ . For questions regarding the proposed 2005 Plan, please contact Chris Robbins, Supervising Management Analyst at (619) 533-4203 or cdrobbins@sandiego.gov.

COMMUNICATIONS

This item may begin at any time after the time specified. Any interested person may address the City Council to express support or opposition to this issue. **Time allotted to each speaker is determined by the Chair and, in general, is limited to three (3) minutes;** moreover, collective testimony by those in support or opposition shall be limited to no more than fifteen (15) minutes total per side.

Those unable to attend the hearing may write a letter to the Mayor and City Council, Attention: City Clerk, City Administration Building, 202 "C" Street, San Diego, CA 92101 3862, Mail Station 2A; OR you can reach us by E-mail at: **Hearings1@sandiego.gov or FAX: (619) 533-4045**. All communications will be forwarded to the Mayor and Council.

If you wish to challenge the Council's actions on the above proceedings in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence to the City Council at or prior to the public hearing. All correspondence should be delivered to the City Clerk (at the above address) to be included in the record of the proceedings.

This material is available in alternative formats upon request. To order information in an alternative format, or to arrange for a sign language or oral interpreter for the meeting, please call the Clerk's office at least 5 working days prior to the meeting at 533-4000 (voice) or 236-7012 (TT).

ELIZABETH MALAND
SAN DIEGO CITY CLERK

Pub. Aug. 31, Sept 5-00012060

2005 Urban Water Management Plan

Copy of actual Council Resolution

(R-2007-25)

RESOLUTION NUMBER R- 301859

DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE SEP 19 2006

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2005 CITY OF SAN DIEGO URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act [Act] requires urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan [Plan], and to review and update the Plan at least once every five years; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Act, the City of San Diego has prepared an updated 2005 Plan, has encouraged the active involvement of the community in the preparation of the Plan, and has made the Plan available for public inspection; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Act, prior to the public hearing on adoption of the Plan, notice of the time and place of the hearing was published in accordance with Government Code section 6066, and was provided to the County of San Diego; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of the City of San Diego, that the 2005 City of San Diego Urban Water Management Plan is hereby adopted, a copy of which is on file with the City Clerk as Document No. RR- 301859.

I, Elizabeth S. Maland, Clerk of the City of San Diego, California, hereby certify that this is a true copy of papers on file and of record in the office of the Clerk of said city.

ELIZABETH S. MALAND, City Clerk

By _____, Deputy

Dated 5/2/01

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the California Environmental Quality Act does not apply to this activity pursuant to California Water Code section 10652.

APPROVED: MICHAEL J. AGUIRRE, City Attorney

By _____
Lori W. Girard
Deputy City Attorney

LWG:cla
07/11/2006
Or.Dept:Water
R-2007-25
Aud. Cert.: N/A

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was passed by the Council of the City of San Diego, at this meeting of SEP 11 2006.

ELIZABETH S. MALAND
City Clerk

By _____
Deputy City Clerk

Approved: 9-19-06
(date)

_____
JERRY SANDERS, Mayor

Vetoed: _____
(date)

_____
JERRY SANDERS, Mayor

R- 301859

Passed by the Council of The City of San Diego on SEP 11 2006, by the following vote:

Council Members	Yeas	Nays	Not Present	Ineligible
Scott Peters	☑	☐	☐	☐
Kevin Faulconer	☑	☐	☐	☐
Toni Atkins	☑	☐	☐	☐
Anthony Young	☑	☐	☐	☐
Brian Maienschein	☑	☐	☐	☐
Donna Frye	☑	☐	☐	☐
Jim Madaffer	☑	☐	☐	☐
Ben Hueso	☑	☐	☐	☐

Date of final passage SEP 19 2006.

AUTHENTICATED BY:

JERRY SANDERS
Mayor of The City of San Diego, California.

(Seal)

ELIZABETH S. MALAND
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.

By Mary Ogeda, Deputy

Office of the City Clerk, San Diego, California

Resolution Number R- 301859

2005 Urban Water Management Plan

Notification to Cities and Counties served

Requires proof that local agencies, served by the City of San Diego Water Department were provided copies of the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan.

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

July 29, 2008

Supervisor Greg Cox
County of San Diego
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 335
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear Chairman Cox:

The City of San Diego needs final approval of its 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (2005 Plan) from the State of California, Department of Water Resources. To achieve final approval, the City must provide proof that the 2005 Plan was issued to cities and counties that the Water Department serves. Unfortunately, the City cannot produce records indicating that the 2005 Plan was issued to your agency.

Please accept the enclosed document as your official copy of the City of San Diego's 2005 Plan.

The 2005 Plan identifies water resource plans to be developed over the next 25 years which will, along with conservation efforts, ensure long-term water supply reliability for the City of San Diego.

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act, included in the State Water Code, requires urban water suppliers to prepare urban water management plans and share them with the cities and counties that they serve.

For questions regarding the 2005 Plan, please contact me at (619) 533-7555.

Sincerely,

Alex Ruiz
Assistant Water Department Director

Enclosure

DIVERSITY BRINGS US ALL TOGETHER

Water Department Director
600 B Street, Suite 400 • San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 533-7555 (Tel) • (619) 533-7593 (Fax)

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

July 29, 2008

Mayor David Druker
City of Del Mar
1050 Camino del Mar
Del Mar, CA 92014

Dear Mayor Druker:

The City of San Diego needs final approval of its 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (2005 Plan) from the State of California, Department of Water Resources. To achieve final approval, the City must provide proof that the 2005 Plan was issued to cities and counties that the Water Department serves. Unfortunately, the City cannot produce records indicating that the 2005 Plan was issued to your agency.

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THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

July 29, 2008

Mayor Mickey Cafagna
City of Poway
13325 Civic Center Drive
Poway, CA 92064

Dear Mayor Cafagna:

The City of San Diego needs final approval of its 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (2005 Plan) from the State of California, Department of Water Resources. To achieve final approval, the City must provide proof that the 2005 Plan was issued to cities and counties that the Water Department serves. Unfortunately, the City cannot produce records indicating that the 2005 Plan was issued to your agency.

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THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

July 29, 2008

Mayor Cheryl Cox
City of Chula Vista
276 Fourth Avenue
Chula Vista, CA 91910

Dear Mayor Cox:

The City of San Diego needs final approval of its 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (2005 Plan) from the State of California, Department of Water Resources. To achieve final approval, the City must provide proof that the 2005 Plan was issued to cities and counties that the Water Department serves. Unfortunately, the City cannot produce records indicating that the 2005 Plan was issued to your agency.

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THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

July 29, 2008

Mayor Tom Smisek
City of Coronado
1825 Strand Way
Coronado, CA 92118

Dear Mayor Smisek:

The City of San Diego needs final approval of its 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (2005 Plan) from the State of California, Department of Water Resources. To achieve final approval, the City must provide proof that the 2005 Plan was issued to cities and counties that the Water Department serves. Unfortunately, the City cannot produce records indicating that the 2005 Plan was issued to your agency.

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THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

July 29, 2008

Mayor Jim Janney
City of Imperial Beach
825 Imperial Beach Blvd
Imperial Beach, CA 91932

Dear Mayor Janney:

The City of San Diego needs final approval of its 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (2005 Plan) from the State of California, Department of Water Resources. To achieve final approval, the City must provide proof that the 2005 Plan was issued to cities and counties that the Water Department serves. Unfortunately, the City cannot produce records indicating that the 2005 Plan was issued to your agency.

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Wholesaler provided written water availability projections, by source, to agency, 20 years pg 2-20 / 2-21 Reference & Page Number

(if agency served by more than one wholesaler, duplicate this table and provide the source availability for each wholesaler)

Table 20 Wholesaler identified & quantified the existing and planned sources of water- AFY						
Wholesaler sources	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030 - opt**
SWP & CRA*	196,737	197,320	201,109	207,584	217,449	226,821

* 2005 is based on actual value. Other data is based on San Diego County Water Authority, 2005 Updated UWMP (April 2007)

Reliability of wholesale supply provided in writing by wholesale agency pg 4-22 / 4-23 Reference & Page Num

(if agency served by more than one wholesaler, duplicate this table and provide the source availability for each wholesaler)

Table 21
Wholesale Supply Reliability - % of normal AFY

	Multiple Dry Water Years			
Wholesaler sources	**Single Dry (2010)**	**Year 1 (2011)**	**Year 2 (2012)**	**Year 3 (2013)**
SWP & CRA	123.23%	121.63%	121.24%	122.26%

Identifies driest 3-year period
Minimum water supply available by source for the next three years

_____ Reference & Page Number
_____ Reference & Page Number

Table 24 Three-Year Estimated Minimum Water Supply - AF Year				
source	Normal (2010)	Dry Year 1 (2010)	Dry Year 2 (2011)	Dry Year 3 (2012)
Local Surface Water	29,000	4,500	7,500	8,100
Imported Water	197,320	243,161	240,913	241,066
Recycled Water	8,525	8,525	9,260	9,995
Total	0	0	0	0

*Note: If reporting after 2005, please change the column headers (Year 1, 2, & 3) to the appropriate years